RINGKASAN

Kubis merupakan salah satu komoditas hortikultura. Sistem pertanian organik adalah Sistem usahatani yang dikembangkan selaras dan serasi antara tanah, tanaman, ternak, manusia, dan lingkungan. Rendahnya produksi kubis di Indonesia disebabkan oleh berbagai faktor diantaranya pemupukan dan penggunaan varietas. Sehingga diperlukan penelitian mengenai pengaruh rakitan teknologi budidaya kubis organik berbasis pupuk organik cair dan pestisida nabati.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Desa Serang Kec. Karangreja, Kab. Purbalingga pada bulan Juni sampai dengan September 2015. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Split Plot dengan 2 faktor. Petak utama adalah rakitan teknologi budidaya kubis organik yang terdiri dari dua taraf, yaitu R1 (Pupuk kandang (10ton/ha) + POC tanah (6ml/l) + POC daun (6ml/l) + Agens hayati *Trichoderma harzianum* + Mikorhiza) dan R2 (Pupuk kandang (10ton/ha) + POC tanah (6ml/l) + dolomit + kombinasi POC daun (6ml/l) dan fosfat nabati (6%) + pestisida nabati (maja gadung (6%)). Anak petak adalah varietas, terdiri dari lima varietas, yakni (Grand 11, Green Nova, Silvia, T1 78G dan Guci). Total kombinasi perlakuan sebanyak 10 kombinasi diulang sebanyak 4 kali. Variabel yang diamati: tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, lebar bukaan stomata, kehijauan daun, panjang akar, bobot tajuk segar, bobot akar segar, bobot tajuk kering, bobot akar kering, diameter krop, bobot krop segar dan bobot krop kering.

Varietas Grand 11 (V1), Silvia (V3), TI 78G (V4) merupakan varietas yang direkomendasikan, berdasarkan rata-rata bobot akar segar dan bobot krop kering paling besar diantara varietas lainnya. Rakitan teknologi budidaya R2 (Pupuk kandang (10ton/ha) + POC tanah (6ml/l) + dolomit + kombinasi POC daun (6ml/l) dan fosfat nabati (6%) + pestisida nabati (maja gadung (6%)) menunjukkan nilai rata-rata tertinggi pada variabel bobot akar segar, bobot tajuk kering dan bobot krop kering.

SUMMARY

Cabbage is one of the horticultural commodities. Organic farming systems are developed farming systems harmoniously between the soil, plants, animals, humans and the environment. The low production of cabbage in Indonesia are caused by various factors, including fertilization and the use of varieties. So, we need research on the effect of organic cabbage cultivation technology assemblies based liquid organic fertilizer and pesticide plant.

The research was conducted in the Village of Serang Sub-district Karangreja, District Purbalingga in June to September 2015. The experimental design used was split plot design with two factors. The main plot is assembled cultivation technology of cabbage organic consists of two levels: R1 (manure (10ton/ha) + LOF for ground (6ml/l) + LOF for leaf (6ml/l) + Biological agents Trichoderma harzianum + mikorhiza) and R2 (manure (10ton/ha) + LOF for ground (6ml/l) + dolomite + combination LOF leaf (6ml/l) and phosphate vegetable (6%) + pesticide plant (maja yam (6%)). The subplots are varieties, consists of five varieties (Grand 11, Green Nova, Silvia, T1 78G and Guci). Total combined treatment of as many as 10 combinations repeated 4 times. the variables measured were: plant height, number of leaves, the width of stomata opening, green of leaf, root length, the weight fresh canopy, weight of fresh root, the weight dry canopy. weight of dry root, diameter crop, the weight of fresh krop and the weight dry krop.

Varieties Grand 11 (V1), Silvia (V3), TI 78G (V4) is a variety recommended, based on the average weight of the root fresh and dry weight of most major crop among other varieties. Assembled cultivation technology R2 (manure (10ton/ha) + ground LOF (6ml/l) + dolomite + combination LOF for leaf (6ml/l) and phosphate vegetable (6%) + pesticide plant (maja gadung (6%)) show the highest average value in the variable fresh root weight, dry weight and the weight of the crop canopy dry.